



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

foot-note (21, 96), if written out would have contradicted the text: *παρὰ τὴν πενίαν καὶ ἐρημίαν καὶ τὸ πολλὸν εἰς εἶναι*, but it is one thing to use an articular inf. at the end of a group of substantives (see A. J. P. IV 241), another to use it independently. An independent use is cited by Lutz, Praepositionen bei den Attischen Rednern, p. 153, from 19, 42: *παρὰ τὸ προαισθῆσθαι κекάλνται*, and this should have been adduced. See also Rehdantz-Blass, Index II, s. v. *παρὰ*.

À propos of my little note in the last number of the Journal (XI 483-487) on the Articular Proper Noun in Greek, I would call attention to the beginning of a useful series in Philologus XLIX 3, by KALLENBERG, *Der Artikel bei Namen von Ländern, Städten, u. s. w.*, in which he expresses his 'conviction of the inadequateness of our knowledge as to the most ordinary phenomena of Greek.' The same conviction has haunted me for many years, and may serve to explain, if explanation be needful, the persistency with which I have urged the importance of accurate attainments in a language, which is more raved about than possessed.

ERRATA.

A recent medical writer maintains that there is no absolute immunity from seasickness, and so no amount of typographical experience will insure an editor against nausea at errors of the press. The unwelcome queasiness will return when least expected. My boyhood's friend Pyrgopolinices shakes his empty head at me from A. J. P. XI 372 (l. 19 from bottom) and asks what has become of the *g* so necessary to his martial register; and the comparatively venial fault of an imbricated 'vaüt' in Mr. Ashburnham's review of Ellis's Avianus (IX 362, l. 13) has haunted me so for two years that I have given up entirely that seemingly inevitable quotation, 'La saulce vaut mieux que le poisson,' and have gone back from Scaliger to Scaliger's original,

ὀβολοῦ τάριχος, δὴ' ὀβολῶν τάρτυματα.

And now *à propos* of Ellis's Avianus, it appears that in the last number (XI 522, l. 24) we must read 'Ellis is too much inclined to assume that the prosody of Avianus was the prosody of the classical period' instead of 'the prosody of Avianus was prosody.' In my judgment the mistake is not much to be deplored. Unfortunately all mistakes are not so venial, and Jean Paul's humorous boast remains a *pium desiderium*, 'In jeden Druckfehler soll sich Verstand verstecken und in die Errata Wahrheiten.'